WAR IN THE ORIENT.

The Condition of Port Arthur Becoming More Desperate Daily. Japanese Closing Around Mukden—The Czar to Put an Immense Army in the Field.

PORT ARTHUR.

Fighting Resumed and Several Forts Prob- The Japanese Within a Few Miles and Exably Taken-Conditions Inside Desperate.

S. Davidson, an American merchant who had a Russian coal contract and was ordered to leave Port Arthur on Feb. 15 last, is now at Tsingtau. He says that when he left the coal supply was very much de-

On account of the Russian warships having been compelled to keep up full steam day and night for nearly eight months, and the enormous quantities of fuel required for the water-condensing plant, there must be a coal famine there now, unless more coal has arrived. The Jap-anese have since cut off the water supply and the garrison will have to depend entirely upon the condenser. If a coal famine prevails, the town must be getting water from impure wells, which would also have to be served iceless to the sick

AN ENGLISH WOMAN COMES OUT.

Mrs. Anna Kravtchenko, the English the commander at Port Arthur, to Gen. to penetrate it. It is impossible, there-

tending Their Flanks Around the City. Dispatches dated Sept. 19, received in

covered their spirits.

"The Japanese dispositions are completely screened behind a line of outposts and it is almost impossible to obtain in-formation from behind this vail. The Russians cannot tell which of the four routes the Japanese advance will follow. Three Japanese companies are patrolling the Hun River in junks. It is reported that Liao-yang is occupied by only one company and the heights northward of it by 2,000 men, the air in the vicinity of Liao-yang being poisoned by exhalations from thousands of unburied bodies. Field Marshal Oyama's headquarters is a short distance north of Liao-yang. "The expenditure of ammunition at

companion, Lieut. Christoforoff, who car-tablished by the Japanese is so effective ried messages from Lieut.-Gen. Stoessel, that not even the Chinese have been able

A Second Russian Army.

Acting upon the advice of his military advisers, Emperor Nicholas has decided to

orm a second Manchurian army. It will

omplete, untrammeled command.

zations being split up.

Japanese Captures.

WAR NOTES.

The severity of the Manchurian Winter is another reason for the Japanese to advance upon Mukden. They must house up

their men, as the Winter is too cold for

tent life, the average being 42 degrees be-

low zero, with high winds and no snow.

Field Marshal Oyama, telegraphs:



"The wounded men recover quickly from the wounds inflicted by Maxim projectiles and by the bullet of the Osaka and ammunition are carried from Yentai the troops until after dark, when all com-

"The old town of Port Arthur is almost entirely wrecked. The streets are filled with holes made by exploding shells. The loss of life in Port Arthur from the bombardments has been remarkably small. Duce I counted 57 Japanese shells fired at a Russian battery, not one of which reached its mark.

"The Russian garrison is cheerful. I would be impossible to imagine a braver or finer set of men. They return from their day's duty in the trenches with songs on their lips. Although many places in the ranks are vacant, all the men have unlimited confidence in their power to hold the fortress against the enemy."

ASSAULT RESUMED.

As a result of the battle before Port resignation, etc., but investigations indi-Arthur, which began on Sept. 19, the Japcate that the above is the real situation. The Associated Press is informed that anese succeeded in capturing several important positions, and now the Russian tenure of the big forts guarding the north, northeast, and northwest sides of the town is seriously threatened. Chinese informain title to the Commanding General, which would happen if Kuropatkin was given the tion places the Japanese losses under 3,000 for the three days' fighting, and this comtitle of Commander-in-Chief. Nevertheless, paratively small casualty list is due to the excessive care used by the Japanese in making their preparations for the advance. Russian sources, however, claim to have information that the Japanese losses were unusually severe, amounting to fully three times the number mentioned above.

Possibly the most important capture dur-

ing the three days' fighting was that of Fort Kuropatkin, which, while of minor value with regard to preventing the en-trance into the town of the Japanese, has been constructed for the purpose of pro-tecting the source of the garrison's water supply. The control of this water supply is now in the hands of the Japanese. Fort Kuropatkin is situated to the south of Palichuang and to the northeast of the parade ground, on a low hill. It derives its name from the time when Gen. Kuropatkin inspected it, pointed out the weakness of the position, and ordered that it be strengthened as far as possible, because of the necessity of protecting the water supply. While situated in the chain of main forts, Fort Kuropatkin never has been as strong as the others, and after severe fighting it fell into the hands of the Japanese. This capture lessens further the security of the fort on Rihlung Mountain, which is now threatened from

its predecessors, attacking the town on three sides simultaneously and employing their whole force, being determined to finish the business. Russian mines blew up whole battalions. Gen. Fock especially distinguished himself, directing the fire from the wall, which the Japanese reacked after indescribable massacre.

The whole of Admiral Togo's and Vice-

"The Japanese are advancing with a broad front, the left resting on the Liao River and the right on the mountains, probably the Fushan coal mines, 27 miles eastward. The Russian troops have recovered their spirits. pose the movement as to materially assist Gen. Grant's operations on our extreme left before Petersburg. Our attack succeeded because the troops were well formed, and there were enough of them to stand the loss inflicted by the enemy and still leave sufficient to oust that enemy after reaching the works.

OTHER MOVEMENTS. The movement of the Tenth Corps toward the New Market road amounted to nothing, although there were some 10,000 mer failed disastrously because those who undertook it made successive charges with small numbers, a regiment or two at a time, instead of massing a sufficient force to walk over it. Whatever was the in-Mrs. Anna Kravtchenko, the English wife of a Russian army officer, arrived at Chee Foo the night of Sept. 17, with Lieut. Prince Radzivil, from Port Arthur. She is the first woman to run the blockade from the Russian stronghold since the Japanese increased their vigilance to prevent egress from the port. Her trip was rendered extremly perilous, because she came out with the Prince and his remarked to walk over it. Whatever was the intention of this movement to the north bank artillery, Aug. 31, firing over 100,000 of the James, its result was simply to place us in possession of Fort Harrison, from which we extended lines north and south, and to oblige the rebs to make a new line connecting Fort Gilmer and Chaffin's observing the movements of the Japanese in that direction. The line of outposts established by the Japanese is so effective brought Hoke's Division and other troops in front of Fort Harrison, across the open rear of which a breastwork had been thrown up on the night of the 29th, and five brigades made two desperate charges, from both of which they were driven back with frightful slaughter, losing 2,000 men.

The Adjutant-General of our brigade, who was there, told me that when we halted at the edge of the wood and saw Fort Harrison standing on its hill three-quarters of a mile off, Gen. Ord, after ooking at it through his glass, turned to Stannard and said:

"General, that is too strong for us. We camp, on the line between the Appomattox

who was bitten on the thumb by one of these roads converge at Mukden. Of the the interruption of Gen. Birney's column these flies instantly severed that member. four armies, those of Oku and Nodzu are by reenforcements which the enemy might He then had his arm amputated, but not before the poison had reached his heart.

The result of the bite was fatal.

The result of the bite was fatal.

The movement was to be a surprise of the south side of the large of the south side of the large of th plosive bullets are awful and recovery is impossible.

over heavy roads exposed to capture by enterprising Cossack raiders.

There has been an improvement in the desmed processory to be a processory to b There has been an improvement in the weather at Mukden, which is of great help deemed necessary to prevent the spies which abounded in our regiments from deserting and giving information of our novement to the enemy. My move began about 9 o'clock on the night of Sept. 28, trenches and marched to the river op-posite Aiken's, where, between 9 and 12 p. m., a bridge was thrown across the James. By 12 p. m. my troops were at the bridge, and before daylight were across

be formed of the corps which are being sent to the far East, and Lieut.-Gen. Linevitch probably will be given the command of the second army. Gen. Kuropatkin will bethe river and formed come chief of both armies, but probably without the title of Commander-in-Chief. At the dawn of day I attacked the enemy's skirmish line with my skirmish-It is this impending reorganization which ers, and though the rebels were reenforced, we drove them right along toward Rich-mond, up the hills, and for three miles seems to have led to the countless rumors and reports afloat here of Kuropatkin's supercession of Viceroy Alexieff as Commander-in-Chief of the army, the latter's through the woods, until about 7:30 a. m., when we reached the open ground in front of Fort Harrison, the strongest rebel work on that front, which immediately opened upon us with several heavy guns. Here I reconnoitered and rapidly made disposi-tions to attack this work. Stannard's Di-vision, Burnham's Brigade leading, was di-rected to push forward in column by divi-Alexieff will continue to be Viceroy, and that as such he could not be subordinated sion over the open in front of the fort, on the left of the Varina road, covered with the same regiment which had so far t is stated, Kuropatkin will virtually be in and so well driven the enemy's skirmish-As has been heretofore stated on high Heckman was directed, as soon as authority, the stories of Alexieff's interit could be brought up, to move with his ference with Kuropatkin are entirely without foundation. On the contrary, Alexieff division through and along the edge of the timber, which skirted the Varina road on has always shown the utmost appreciation the right, keeping his men under cover, unof the peculiar delicacy of his position as Kuropatkin's superior, studiously avoiding til he came opposite to the fort (Harrieven the semblance of interference with the operations of the Manchurian army. son), and then attack it on the front toward the wood (that is, the east front) as rapidly as possible. This would have GUARD OFFICERS CALLED. enveloped the principal work of the south
There is a story affoat that a sudden and east, and had Gen. Heckman obeyed call has been issued to officers of the guard regiments stationed at St. Petersburg to been saved, and his division, reaching the report for service at the front. According work after Stannard's had taken it, would to report, the order directs that eight out of have been available to have attacked the a total of 56 officers of each regiment only other work which intervened between should be chosen by lot and drafted to serve us and Richmond in the rear; but he went with regiments now in the far East. It is too far into the woods, got his brigades stated that the order has aroused great discontent. Whole regiments are anxious able in the right place. Stannard's Divito go to the theater of war, but the officers sion was ordered to advance across the "An investigation of the trophies captured by us made since our last report

The men who had got into the fort were illness), we drove the enemy successively scattered behind its parapets and in its from two lumets which were thrown out ditches fighting the rebels, who had not left the adjacent parts. I tried to gather of about 600 dyards, and compelled him of about 600 dyards, and compelled him difficult light with the struggle, which it is feared here. The struggle with the first light with the struggle, which it is feared here. The struggle with the struggle, which it is feared here. The struggle with the struggle, which it is feared here. The struggle with the struggle, which it is feared here. The struggle with the strug

NO AMMUNITION TO BE HAD. Gen. Butler, in written orders he issued the night before, had limited my ammunition, and the First Division had exhausted it all. He had in the same orders specially prohibited a single wagon (and reserve ammunition is always carried in wagons) from crossing the pontoon bridge without orders from him. As soon as we got into the fort I sent two staff ammunition, a commander, and other troops, but hearing nothing from him or Gen. Butler, who, I presume, was at Deep Bottom, I was placed in an ambulance and left the field to communicate with them. This I tried to do by telegraph on reaching it, but failed to find them, and afterward learned that Gen. Grant had arrived at Fort Harrison just after I

Gens. Stannard, Burnham; Cols. Theodore Read, Donohoe, Raulston, Cullen, Roberts, Fairchild, Jourdan, Ward; Lieut.

GEN. STANNARD'S REPORT. An Early Morning March.

In pursuance to verbal orders received

moved forward ion casualties on our side, when we emerged into open ground. Just before debouching from the woods, Brig.-Gen. Burnham reported to me a strong line of earthworks n his front, mounting heavy guns, which I at once directed him to carry by assault. My First Brigade, commanded by Col. A. F. Stevens, 13th N. H. V., was on my left, and my Third Brigade, commanded by Col. S. H. Roberts, 139th N. Y., on the right of the road, each in column by division, and within easy supporting distance. These I immediately pushed forward to the support of Gen. Burnham, whose two remaining regiments moved directly up the road. The enemy now opened furiously from a powerful battery situated at the crest of the hill n my front and from other guns mounted in smaller redoubts situated at various points along the line of works which ex-tended on the enemy's right to the river.

The column here left the road, and, inclining to the left, moved directly across a heavy plowed field toward the principal work. The distance was about 1,400 yards, and while traversing this space my com-mand, with the exception of my skirmish-ers, not having as yet discharged a musket, was exposed to a plunging fire of artillery and musketry, galling in the extreme, and caused them to become somewhat broken.
The column, however, pushed gallantly
forward until it reached the base of the hill upon which the battery was situated, tion. The enemy were now moving up from their left considerable reenforcements, and, fearing that the assault would fail by reason of the delay, I sent Capt. Kent, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General of the division, to move the column at once to the assault. It was owing to his efforts, and, he reports, to the assistance of Col Donohoe, that a few moments later, the head of the column gallantly mounted the parapet of Battery Harrison, drove the enemy from his guns, and planted "Stars and Stripes" on one of its massive traverses. Our captures included 16 pieces of artillery of various calibers and intensely dislike the prospect of the organi- open at quick time directly to the attack, Colonel in command of the works. My about 50 prisoners, including a Lieutenant and at double-quick when they had reached loss in officers and men was quite heavy the hill. This they did beautifully, wavering a little just at the foot of the hill which the fort crowned, when the fire of which the fort crowned, when the fire of vious to emerging upon the open ground vious to emerging upon the open ground. musketry and artillery was very severe. The column had scarcely entered the works musketry and artiflery was very severe.
But I dispatched all my staff (just then around me) to urge the men forward, and followed them. The hill was ascended with heavy loss to us. Officers and men jumped

During the events of the morning I had a new quarter as well as from Palichuang.
Military experts are of the opinion that if the Japanese capture either Rihlung or Kikwan forts or the Itz and Anshu forts houses, covering an area of 58,000 square houses, covering an area of 58,000 square yards. We also seized 79,360 bushels of barley, rice, wheat, and millet, 1,300 cases of kerosene, 1,800 cases of sugar, 166 tons of coal and much cordwood. The amount of coal captured by Gen. Kuroki will be general assault, which is more furious than tured by us made since our last report last report last report last report last report last report around me) to urge the men forward, and followed them. The hill was ascended with heavy loss to us. Officers and men jumped heavy loss to us. Officers and men jumped heavy loss to us. Officers and men jumped into the ditch, followed along round so as to cut off and capture the rebels in the extreme bastion, and helped each other up the parapet at that point. As soon as we entered the bastion or salient I caused the guns to be turned upon the nearest adjacent was ascended with followed them. The hill was ascended with heavy loss to us. Officers and men jumped into the ditch, followed along round so as to cut off and capture the rebels in the extreme bastion, and helped each other up the parapet at that point. As soon as we entered the bastion or salient I caused the guns to be turned upon the nearest adjacent and my staff Capt. Men wounded. by a musket-ball, in the followed them. The hill was ascended with followed them. The heavy loss to us. Officers and men jumped into the ditch, followed them. The heavy loss to us. Officers and men jumped into the dit them out; and reconnoitering. I saw

through the smoke and fire what I supposed for some minutes was Gen. Heckman's column entering the work next beyond Fort Harrison—Fort Gilmer; but it soon proved to be a large reenforcement M. Cullen, 96th N. Y. (Col. Roberts have been supposed for some minutes was Gen. Heckman's column entering the work next beginning to the sound of the so

My casualties during the day's operations were heavy in proportion to the strength of the command. My field return for 28th of September gave 3,115 men for duty. One regiment (5th Md.) had; been left in camp, reducing this number by 260 men. Of these I lost as follows: Commissioned officers—killed, 8; wounded, 36. Enlisted men—killed, 84; wounded, 466. Total, 92 killed and 502 wounded. Three hundred and thirty men were also vahundred and thirty men were also reported missing, but as the enemy had made no captures from my command, and the command became somewhat mixed up officers to report these things, and ask for ammunition and artillery. Gen. Grant I heard was at Deep Bottom. I had dispatched two officers in succession to tell him of our capture, and ask him to send ammunition. authority. A strong picket consisting of about one-

half my command was thrown out imme-diately after sunset, and the remainder of the division occupied the line extending across the rear of Battery Harrison until about 9 p. m., when I was relieved by the Third Division (colored troops), commanded by Brig.-Gen. Paine, and, under orders from Brig.-Gen. Heckman, com-manding corps (Maj. Gen. Ord having been obliged to leave the field in consequence of a severe wound), I took a new Roberts, Fairchild, Jourdan, Ward; Lieut. Col. Comstock, of Gen. Grant's staff; Maj. Wheeler. Assistant Adjutant-General; Capts. H. C. Brown. Dan. Wells, and Lieut. Thomas G. Weeles, of my staff; Capts. Kent, Bessey, and Lieut. Ladd, of Gen. Stannard's staff; Capt. Cecil Clay and Lieut. Johnson, of 58th Pa., and a large number of others, whose names I could not get, on account of being sent North immediately after the battle, were conspicuous for their gallantry.

Quence of a severe wound), I took a new position facing the river, with my right resting on Battery Harrison, and outside that work, and my left refused. No attempt was made by the enemy during the night to dislodge me from this position, and at about 8 a. m. of the 30th I was directed to resume my former position inside the battery, relieving in turn Brig.-Gen. Paine, of the Third Division. Nothing of importance occurred during the foremon. The enemy were evidently heavily reenforced and appeared to be maneuverof the gallant and lamented General) was reenforced and appeared to be maneuvering for a favorable position from which to make an assault. The enemy's gunboats continued to shell our position from guns throwing 9-inch shell, with, however, but slight damage. When, at about midday, I perceived the enemy's preparations for an assault on my right, I hastily moved the larger portion of my First Brigade from

parallel to the course of the river, and at a few moments after daybreak encountered the enemy's pickets, which were driven in on the run. After pushing them back on previous day, and the officer now in comcome up. Meanwhile, Oku and Nodzu have command of the railroad. Supplies of grain and ammunition are carried from were not communicated to and ammunition are carried from yerbal orders were not communicated to a distance of experiment was to be a surprise, there their reserved we confidence in after the action commendately church and reported to me almost immediately church and the part of a commissioned officer is ex- the Russian fleet, and crush Gen. Kuro tremely reprehensible, and I regret to say patkin. that circumstances which occurred an hour later have rendered it impossible for me before Port Arthur, and Gen. Kuropatkin's to report the designation of the battery or escape at Liao-Yang have brought a genteh name of the officer. I directed that the eral appreciation of the magnitude of the guns should be withdrawn by hand, it national task and dissipated the growing headquarters for a full battery and a capable officer. Brevet Maj.-Gen. Weitzel, who ively warned the Japanese people to pre-had now assumed command of the corps, pare for a long and trying war. Confi-promised me every assistance. The dence in the final outcome, however, reenemy's furious onset had been in the mains unshaken, and the nation has resodriving him to cover, and leaving an immense number of dead and wounded in front of my right. He, however, quickly reformed, and with his accustomed yell ried the same position a second time. Finding that my ammuntion was getting low, I had a few moments before sent a the aggregate foreign and domestic trade staff officer with an order to bring up a exceeds that of 1903. The crops, particuwagon from my ordnance train. wagon came just at the right time, during the second assault, and driven up to the sallyport of the fort by Capt. John Brydon, 118th N. Y., Acting Ordnance Officer of the division, and kept there until the action was concluded It was in full view and but a short musket range from the enemy, yet Capt. Brydon gallantly held his mules, three of

which were shot while he was thus oc-

SPLENDID FEAT OF ARMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

manned by Bushrod Johnson's command, which, or a part of which, had been skirmed that be afterward attempted to take the next work. Fort sking as we advanced. Maj. Taylor and the the enter men who were inside the fort agree in saying that the first men who entered the fort crossed the parapet where we did on the north face; that when they found we were coming in, they retreated fround the big traverse and fought those trying to enter the river half of the fort, and were fired on while doing that by our men, who mounted the traverse and shot at the first its.

The idea of the movement against Fort Harrison seems to have been either to so the room thanks of the from its top.

The idea of the movement against Fort Harrison seems to have been either to so to reach Bickmond in the north bank of the form is top.

No AMMUNITION TO BE HAD.

sion must necessarily close here, but I can not close the report without a slight tribute to the steady valor and gallant bearing of the officers and men of this division, Among the officers who were noted for gallant bearing, and whose names have not appeared in the report, are Lieut.-Col. J. B. Raulston, 81st N. Y., and Col. E. M. Cullen, 96th N. Y., both of whom were

Third Brigade, who was severely wounded through the shoulder while taking a party of prisoners to the rear, which he had captured during the second day's operation, and Capt. C. Clay, 58th Pa.; and I would recommend that those officers also be promoted for gallant conduct.

The record will scarrely show an in-The record will scarcely show an in-stance where so small a body of men carried so strong a position as the works on Chaffin's farm, and after a loss of one man in five held their position without assistance against all attempts to dislodge them by an enemy vastly superior in numbers and nearly all composed of fresh troops. The whole number of pieces of artillery captured by my command in the works on Chaffin's farm, including Battery Harrison (now called Fort Burnham, in honor

conspicuous in the charge on Battery Har-rison; Lieut. W. S. Hubbell, 21st Conn.,

and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General,

wish in connection with this report to favorably mention the members of my staff—viz, Capt. William L. Kent, 23d Mass., Asting Assistant Inspector-General; Capt. L. N. Converse, 2d N. H., Assistant Capt. L. N. Converse, 2d N. H., Assistant Provost-Marshal; Capt. John Brydon, 118th N. Y., Acting Ordnance, Officer; Capt. Male, 139th N. Y., Aid-de-Camp; First Lieut. C. W. Cook, 21st Conn., Chief of Pioneers; First Lieut. William J. Ladd. 30th N. H., Assistant Commissary of Musters: First Lieut. William B. Bur-bank, 17th Vt., Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal—for meritorious conduct, and I Marshal-for meritorious conduct, and I have the honor to ask that their just claims for promotion may be favorably considered.

Dr. B. F. Bye's Balmy Oils, for cancer n a painless cure. Most cases are treated at home without the service of a physician. Send for book telling what wonderful things are being done by simply anointing with oils. Gives instant relief from pain, destroys the cancer microbes and restores the patient to health. Thousands of cancers, tumors, catarrh, ulcers, piles and malignant diseases cured in the last three

Home Treatment for Cancer.

years. If not affilicted, cut this out and send it to some suffering one. DR. B. F. BYE, Indianapolis, Ind. (The above is the home office.)

An increasing feeling of sobriety and seriousness marks the attitude toward the war. It is doubtful that the masses appreciated in the beginning the seriousness of the task of expelling Russia from Man-

The prolongation of the siege, the losses being impossible to bring horses into the hopes of an early peace, based on the confidence of sweeping victories. Events at Port Arthur and Liao-Yang have impresslutely and determinedly settled down, prepared to make sacrifices and pay the price

The strain of the war and the drain extensively known among the colored pe upon the country's resources have not yet been felt to any extent among the people. Some lines of business are suffering, but The larly rice, are the largest ever known. vacant places have been quickly filled with the supply of able-bodied men anxious to fight equal to all possible demands. Munitions, supplies, and money in hand indi-cate the ability of the country to wage war without embarrassment and vigorously

for another year. The completion during the Winter of a

putation on my arrival at the hospital. A moment later Capt. Kent, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, who was on the way to inform the senior Colonel that he commanded the division, was struck by a musket-ball in the leg, incapacitating him for further duty, making the fourth officer of my staff disabled during two days operations.

A TRIBUTE TO BRAVE MEN.

My report of the operations of the divimant of the commander of the communication of Comrade Daniel McKinney, Co. H, 12th Ky. Cav., in your issue of Sept. 8. Commander of the communication of Comrade Daniel McKinney, Co. H, 12th Ky. Cav., in your issue of Sept. 8. Commander of the communication of Comrade Daniel McKinney, Co. H, 12th Ky. Cav., in your issue of Sept. 8. Commander of the communication of Comrade Daniel McKinney, Co. H, 12th Ky. Cav., in your issue of Sept. 8. Commander of the communication of Comrade Daniel McKinney, Co. H, 12th Ky. Cav., in your issue of Sept. 8. Commander of the communication of Comrade Daniel McKinney, Co. H, 12th Ky. Cav., in your issue of Sept. 8. Commander of the mander of the communication of Comrade Daniel McKinney, Co. H, 12th Ky. Cav., in your issue of Sept. 8. Commander of the mander of the communication of Comrade Daniel McKinney, Co. H, 12th Ky. Cav., in your issue of Sept. 8. Commander of the mander of the communication of Comrade Daniel McKinney, Co. H, 12th Ky. Cav., in your issue of Sept. 8. Commander of the mander of the mander of the mander of the communication of Comrade Daniel McKinney, Co. H, 12th Ky. Cav., in your issue of Sept. 8. Commander of the mander of the communication of Comrade Daniel McKinney. 1st Ky. Cav. (Wolford's regiment), regarding the campaign in East Tennessee. It is particularly desirable when a comrade rises to correct some other comrade that he be quite sure he is right himself—but Comrade McKinney tells us of the capture of Knoxville in August or September, 1863, and tells us that while still on the summit of Cumberland and Smoky Mountains, "we (he) could see Knoxville on the east bank of the Holston River, its prominent building and church spires looking like small specks," and he adds that if Buckner's soldiers had been tall enough he would have been able to have seen them in Knox-ville also. Now, in order to see a man in Knoxville from the Cumberland Gap or the Smoky Mountains, it would be absolutely necessary that this man should be about 3,000 feet high; and while I have seen rebel soldiers who, to my excited vision appeared to be that tall, I fancy that in reality none of them were more than six feet, six inches tall. The distance from Knoxville to Cumberland Gap, air line, is about 50 miles, and two or three large mountain ranges intervene. Under these circumstances I am greatly inclined to doubt the correctness of Comrade McKinney's statement. nev's statement.

ney's statement.

In view of the fact that Comrade McKinney says that this view was also to be
had from the Smoky Mountains, I infer
that he must have been over near North
Carolina, looking into Knoxville from the
top of the Great Smoky Mountains, which
form the dividing line between North Carolina and Tennessee, and these mountains
are also about 40 miles distant from Knoxville. But as I happened to belong to the ville. But as I happened to belong to the army under Gen. Burnside's command, which entered East Tennessee late in the Summer of 1863, I have no recollection of ever hearing that Wolford's Brigade entered East Tennessee by way of North Carolina and the Smoky Mountains. Comrade McKinney states that the line of march of Wolford's Brigade was through march of Wolford's Brigade was through Crab Orchard and Cumberland Gap, but I do not see how this could be, for the reason that Cumberland Gap was at that time in the hands of the rebel Gen. Frazer, with about 2,500 rebel soldiers, mostly North Carolinians; and, as a matter of fact, substantiated by history, Cumberland Gap was not surrendered to Gen. Burnside's army until about 10 days after the capture of Knoxville. If Comrade McKinney belonged to Wolford's Brigade, was present at the capture of Knoxville, and got there by marching from Crab Orchard through Cumberland Gap, I would like to have him tell us how he got through, as I am sure us how he got through, as I am sure Frazer's rebel troops occupied Cumberland Gap at that time, and they would scarcely permit Wolford's Brigade to go through without molesting them.

Comrade McKinney's correction liable one's memory may be after the lapse of 40 years; and in correcting Comrade Weeds Comrade McKinney got himself tangled up.—HENRY CLAY CRITTENDEN, Co. B. 1st Ky. Cav.

Permission to 'Stend His Voice. (Charlotte Observer.)

"I'se de Rev. Andrew Jackson and I'se a min'ster ob de Gospel," was the intro-duction Chief of Police H. C. Irwin received from an aged, gray haired negro of the old ante-bellum type yesterday morn-ing. The negro really had a reverend look, and Chief Irwin very kindly asked what he could do for him. "I jes' want to get de permission ob de orthor'ties to preach de Word on de streets where I can stend my voice and bring de chillun

The reverend explained that he was of the Primitive Wash-Foot Baptist Church and wanted to make his doctrine more

mission for the Rev. Andrew Jackson to "stend his voice" on the streets.

(Woman's Home Companion.) Teacher—Have you looked up the meaning of the word "imbibes," Fanny?

Fanny-Yes, ma'am. "Well, what does it mean?" "Yes. Now, give a sentence using the

"My aunt imbibes boarders."

Four Good Reasons for Men Claiming Pensions.

T is creditable to the manliness and unselfishness of the soldiers of the War of the Rebellion that thousands of them have never applied for pension.

But every one of these soldiers who is 62 years of age is now making a mistake in declining a pension, for the following reasons:

1st. It is the duty of every man who has passed the prime of life to husband all his resources, if not for himself, for those who are dependent upon him. Every kind of property is more easily lost than a pension. The soldier who gets a pension for himself facilitates his widow, if he leaves one, getting her pension. A pension for her is particularly valuable, as nobody can get it away from her.

2d. It is an honor to be on the pension roll. This is true, notwithstanding there are some unworthy pensioners. There were some unworthy men awarded lands and knighthood for war service in the old days, but this did not make nobility any the less desirable and

3d. It is very easy now to do the business. The National Tribune will send, upon request, a simple blank form, with full, plain instructions. No examination probably necessary. Some future administration of the Pension Office may be dilatory; the present administration promptly and courteously recognizes the claims of soldiers.

4th. The Government does not need the money you are presenting it every year, and does not thank you for it. Your own neighborhood may need it. It is a well-known fact that the most prosperous communities are those where there is plenty of pension money

All About the "Age" Order.

Age Pension.

Tribune, Washington, D. C., and a proper blank will be mailed you without cost.

TO GENERAL LAW PENSIONERS DRAWING LESS THAN \$12.

If under the law of June 27, 1890, as then is recited charge it is forward the law of June 27, 1890, as then is recited charge it is forward.